REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,342—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1878.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 50 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sheets Cost..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 2 0 |
| Second do. | 1 8 |
| Third do. | 1 0 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | 0 12 As. |

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

## LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-4 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,632 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 26th October 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Bhitnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Stabbart, on THURSDAY, the 31st, October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEIR, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHAMMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 28th October 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 280 H.P., Commander W. A. Stabbart, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st October 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 | |
| Suez | 300 | 220 | 60 | Including Wine. |
| Port Said | 350 | 240 | 120 | |
| Jaffa | 400 | 300 | 120 | |
| Beyrout | 425 | 320 | 125 | Without Wine. |
| Cyprus | 450 | 340 | 130 | |
| Messina | 500 | 340 | 140 | |
| Naples | 500 | 340 | 140 | |
| Leghorn | 500 | 340 | 140 | |
| Genoa | 500 | 340 | 140 | |
| Marseilles | 550 | 350 | 145 | |

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above Ports.

All Steamers of the Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. INDIA,
2,220 Tons, 500 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail about the 13th November.
For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—The Anglia (s.s.) will follow at a fortnight's interval.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's S. S. POLUCE, Captain G. Raguzin, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th October 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 180 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | „ 375 | „ 226 | „ 143 |
| To Port Said | „ 320 | „ 255 | „ 131 |
| To Suez | „ 300 | „ 240 | „ 122 |
| To Aden | „ 170 | „ 120 | „ 66 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

### THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

| | Via Calais. | Via Ostende. |
|---|---|---|
| First Class, Trieste to London | £12-3 | £11-18 |
| Second Class, Trieste to Cologne | £9-19 | £9-14 |
| First Class, Cologne to London | | |

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Gaskon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 14th Sept., 1878.

### REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — HYDASPES | 2284 | 450 | D. Renoldson | 28th Oct. |
| (s) HINDOSTAN | 3113 | 600 | N.W. Haselwood | 4th Nov. |
| — BANGALORE | 2963 | 500 | E. G. Stead | 11th do. |
| (s) VENETIA | 2726 | 440 | C. G. Ferrins | 18th do. |
| — BOKHARA | 2932 | 450 | W. D. Anderson | 25th do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEELONG | 1835 | 250 | C. Fraser | 29th Oct. |
| TEHERAN | 2589 | 400 | A. H. Johnson | 12th Nov. |
| MONGOLIA | 2833 | 530 | A. Coleman | 26th do. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | 8th Nov. |
| TANJORE | 2368 | 450 | W. W. Pentiman | 6th Dec. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Town Barracks, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m.

A quantity of Commissariat Stores.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, best crockery and glass ware, a first class mahogany grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, best engravings and pictures, table ornaments, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 31st Oct., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Broadwood pianoforte, &c., the property of J. A. CASSELS, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Cases | White Shirtings, |
| 2 | „ | T. Red Lappets. |
| 5 | „ | T. Red Chintz. |
| 5 | „ | Bordered Gogree. |
| 3 | „ | White Jaconets. |

By order of the Administrator General.

Wearing apparels, chest of drawers, chairs, dressing table, portmanteau, a gold ring, &c., the property of the late W. H. DeMontmorency.

Wearing apparels, tiger skins, portmanteau, &c., the property of the late Driver C. Heyer.

125 cwts. hoop iron.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay, comprising blackwood round, pier, dining, dressing, and washing tables, sideboard, whatnot, hatstand, sofa, argand lamps, plated and glassware, pictures, &c.

On account of the concerned ex Alnwick Castle—

3 Bales 32 4-20 Reams buffcartridge paper 25½ by 22½, 53lbs.
2 „ 21 „ „ „ 22½ by 24½, 40lbs.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following wines from Messrs. Keir, Hemmah & Co,

Medium champagne, rather dry, quarts and pints.
Burgundy macon and beaune.
Sparkling moselle medium.
Finest muscatel sparkling moselle.
Madeira.
Sherry vino fino secco.
„ rather dry.
„ manzanilla.

Sample bottles may be had on application for which auction price will be charged.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French polished household furniture, best crockery glass, and plated ware, Brussels carpets, argand lustres by Tucker and Son, a sweet toned rosewood square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a large size aviary with birds, a fire proof safe by Thomas Wilner, &c., &c., No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, pianoforte, &c., the property of Captain A. C. Clarke, changing his residence.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

IMPORTANT TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

The following goods will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at the Apollo Bunder on THURSDAY, the 7th day of November, sale commencing at 3 p.m.:—

A beautiful ornamental double cast-iron staircase railing, by Macfarlane, consisting of—

67 pieces ornamental railings.
45 „ hand-rails.
33 Railing standards
2 Sets columns of grey Italian marble with black veins (Bardiglio) 6' 0" high and 6' 5½ in diameter, with caps and bases to suit of white statuary marble.
No. 110 small marble columns of various colours 1' 1" high and 0' 3" in diameter, very suitable as balusters.
No. 45 do. do. 1' 4" high and 5½" in diameter.
120 running feet of black marble slabs with yellow veins (Porto Venere) 0' 6" high, 0' 1½" thick and 250 running feet of red Sienna Marble cornice 0' 3" high forming together a rich socle suitable for a Durbar Hall or Drawing room.
Several slabs of white Carara Marble, 3' 8" high, of 3" thick, of various lengths up to 12 feet.
A quantity of square and triangular small paving slabs, of white and grey Carara Marble.
No. 600 panes of white, red, blue yellow, violet and green window glass, 2' 8" by 1' 10" by of ⅛".
10 cases containing broken pieces of the above coloured window glass.
25 boxes of Plaster of Paris Powder.
500 pieces Plaster of Paris ornaments, such as cape and bases, rosettes, mouldings, &c.
No. 40 door locks and keys of the best manufacture.
No. 4 strong labour carts.
Several projects and designs for the decoration of Durbar Halls and drawing-rooms.
A quantity of Whatman's double elephant drawing paper mounted on brown canvas.
Large continuous brown sketching paper, prepared artist canvas, water colour pictures in canvas and paper, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th October 1878.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balarresque, Bordeaux.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau de Frands | Rs. 14 | per dos. Qts. |
| Do. do | „ 17 | per case of 2 dos. pints. |
| Les Canons | „ 18 | per dos Qts. |
| Do. do | „ 21 | per case of 2 dos. pints. |
| Chateau Leoville | „ 22 | per dos. Qts. |
| Chateau Lafitte | „ 26 | „ |

HOCKS:—From G. M. Fassenhaen Sohn, Mayence

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Geisenheimer | „ 20 | per dos. Qts. |
| Liebfraumilch | „ 24 | „ |
| Steinwein | „ 24 | „ |
| Hochheimer | „ 26 | „ |
| Rudesheimer | „ 28 | „ |
| Marcobrunner | „ 33 | „ |

BEER:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ind, Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale | Rs. 2-8 | per dos. Pts. |

LIQUEUR:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maraschino di Zara | „ 36 | do. large bot. |
| do. | „ 33 | per 2 dos pints |

CHAMPAGNE:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eugène Clicquot Reims | „ 40 | per dos. qts. |
| Do. do. | „ 44 | per case of 2 dos. pints. |
| Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole* | Rs. 50 | per dos. Qts. |
| Do. do. | Rs. 54 | per case of 2 dos. Pts |

BRANDY:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac | Rs. 20 | per dos. Qts. |
| Do. do. do. | „ 22 | p. case 2 dos. flasks, |
| Do. do. * Star Cognac | „ 22 | per dos. Qts. |
| Do. do. do. | „ 24 | p. case 2 dos. flasks, |
| Muller Frère's Cognac | „ 20 | per dos. Qts. |
| Rémy and Rogée's well known *** Stars | „ 30 | „ |
| FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS | „ 25 | per dos. |

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 25th June 1878.

*For sale at this Office,*

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE, Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. SCOTLAND are hereby informed of the steamer's ARRIVAL from LONDON, and are requested to PRODUCE BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

J. JAMES,
Master, S. S. Scotland.
Or,
1, Forbes Street, Fort,
Care of Ruttonjee Bomonjee & Co.

Bombay, 25th October 1878.

MALABAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 p.m., to confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

FORBES & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 24th October 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a PUBLIC AUCTION held on the 17th October 1878, at Chinchpoogloe, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY was SOLD by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, under Instructions from the Administrator General, and with the consent of the mortgagee, BAI SACHOOBAI, widow of PESTONJEE RUSTOMJEE KOOKA BAROOCHA, the undermentioned property belonging to the estate of the late BAI CURSETBAI, widow of GORESJEE HERIJEEBHOY.

All persons claiming any interest therein by mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of lease, by inheritance, or otherwise, are required to furnish the particulars of such claim to the undersigned purchaser within 14 days from this date, at the expiration of which time the purchase will be completed, and any person having any such claim who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof will be deemed to have waived the same.

All that piece of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2,612 square yards or thereabouts, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the road leading to Chinchpoogloe, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, and bounded on the east by the road leading from Chinchpoogloe to Sewree, on the west and south by the land belonging to the Frere Land Company, and on the north by the land belonging to Somanjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.

TEMOOLJEE JAMSETJEE DUSTOOR,
Fort, Bazar Gate Street,
Care of Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, Vakeel, High Court.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Groundby a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

JUST RECEIVED.

THE NEW REGULATION CORK HELMET as authorized by the War Office, best quality, covered with white doe and lined with silk, complete with gilt spike and chain. Cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his pegg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from | 4 0 | to 12 8 |
| ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate. | 10 8 | to 18 0 |
| Do. all electro-plate | 20 0 | to 56 6 |
| Do. oak and electro-plate | 20 0 | to 35 0 |
| ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from | 0 0 | to 10 8 |
| ICE TONGS do. do. | 4 8 | to 6 0 |

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.
THE NATURAL SALT
Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| For 4 ounce bottle | Rs. 2 8 | Rs. 2 12 |

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| CARLSBAD quarts per dozen | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 13 0 |
| FRIEDRICHSHALLER...pints „ | 6 8 | 7 8 |
| DITTO quarts „ | 10 8 | 12 0 |
| HUNYADI JANOS „ | 13 8 | 15 0 |
| PULLNA pints „ | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| VICHY „ | 8 0 | 9 0 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER FOR POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE IS

De La Rue & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.

With OBLONG Envelopes. Cash Rs. 2-6; Credit, Rs. 2-12.
With SQUARE Envelopes. Cash, Rs. 2-10; Credit Rs. 3-0

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,
*Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.*

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "Squeezers" with round corner...per pack | | Re. 1 8 | Re. 1 12 |
| „ | „ dos. packs | 17 0 | 10 9 |
| „ | „ gilt edged „ pack | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| „ | „ „ „ dos. packs | 20 0 | 22 0 |

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN, AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at the Booksellers.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed Tin Cylinders of 1 Quire each, Rs. 4-8 per Quire. J. NEUBERG.

A POWERFUL AUSTRALIAN HORSE, sound and quiet, and a set of PLATED HARNESS to be SOLD by BENNETT and Co. THIS DAY (SATURDAY).

FOR SALE, a small consignment of Fresh Superior GOLDEN BLOCK TOBACCO. Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid selection of FANCY GOODS, Ladies and Children's Fancy Hats and Christmas Cards. B. Jewanjee Mehta, No. 33, Meadow Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, just imported, at 13 Annas per lb., the whole Cheese 12 Annas per lb. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

## TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 | Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons | | | Rs. | 117 | half set Rs. 53 |
| 2a | Ditto ditto thinnest glass, very superior | „ | „ | | 142 | „ 63 |
| 1 | Richly etched circles, cable pattern | „ | „ | | 163 | „ 71 |
| 12 | Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright | „ | „ | | 160 | „ 72 |
| 10 | Stars, Cut and Engraved | „ | „ | | 161 | „ 72 |
| 12a | Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes | „ | „ | | 198 | „ 83 |

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches | Rs. | 4 to 10 |
| Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto | | 5 to 15 |
| Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches | | 8 to 20 |
| Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc | | 25 to 40 |
| Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from | | 40 to 80 |
| Flower Baskets, plain and engraved ..... | from | 3 to 15 |
| Flower Tubes plain ..... | per dozen from | 8 |
| Ditto Engraved ..... | „ from | 10 |

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

## ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE just received and opened their COLD SEASON STOCK, and each Department of their Establishment is now filled with the newest and best GOODS obtainable from the Home Markets.

In the **Tailoring Department** New FANCY COATINGS, new ANGOLA TROUSERINGS and SUITINGS.

In the **Shirt Department** New Prints, new OXFORD CLOTHS, new WOVE FLANNELS, &c.

In the **Hat Department** New FELT HATS of superior quality and lightness in all the reliable colours.

In the **Hosiery Department** New Fancy Cotton, Angola, and Knit half Hose.

In the **Fancy Department** a splendid assortment of the Newest Fancy Ties in all shapes.

**A. & L.** politely invite an inspection of the above.

THE TRAVELLER'S KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

## C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C, L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. has always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 23, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

## CARLTON WHISKY.
SUPERB WHISKY,
FROM THE BONDED STORES OF
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
OF
LONDON AND INVERNESS.

THE following is Professor Gardner's opinion of the 11-year old quality:—

"To Richd. Mathews & Co. "Laboratory Royal Polytechnic Institution,
"March 8th, 1875.

"This is to certify that I have carefully analysed a sample of the 'Carlton Whisky.' I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance.

"In my opinion this Whisky is of a very high character.

"Edward V. Gardner, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
"Professor of Chemistry,
"Berner's College, London.

The following is the opinion of the Carlton Club as to both qualities, *i.e.*, the 11-year old and the 5-year old Whisky.

Extract of Letter from the Secretary.

"Messrs. R. Mathews & Company.

"Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whisky you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Spirit has greatly increased since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whisky being most excellent.

"It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members."

With such commendation we recommend very confidently "The Carlton" to the Indian Public, through the well-known House whom we have arranged to solely represent us in India, viz., CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

| 11 Years Old. | | 5 Years Old. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Credit. | Cash. | Credit. | Cash. |
| 33-0 | 32-0 | 29-0 | 28-0 |

Each Bottle is capsuled, and the Corks are branded with our Trade Mark

## RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.'s THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

- * STAR INDIA BRANDY, Quarts.
- * STAR WHITE LABEL, Quarts.
- STAR, F. BEAUFORT, Quarts.
- ** STARS, Quarts.
- *** STARS, Quarts.
- **** STARS { FLASKS. ½ FLASKS.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

## CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

## NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY AGENCY of the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED will be conducted from THIS DATE by the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th October 1878.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and COR

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25TH, 1878.

MARKET closed for Dewallee holidays.

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 19th October 1878.

| | Open 1,269¼ miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ashing | | 1,48,324 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | | 3,55,206 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | | 215 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Rs..... | 5,34,505 | 0 | 0 |
| Corresponding Week last year, open 1,269¼ miles | Total Rs..... | 5,37,601 | 13 | 0 |
| Decrease | | 3,096 | 13 | 0 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
## AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. QUEEN MARGARET 2,044 tons, Captain B. K. Butler, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with original cargo from London.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst., from Coast and Cutch, with a cargo of specie, and 200 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE BELLE FLOWER, 374 tons, Captain G. H. Gibbons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 24th Sept., with a cargo of 7,381 bags sugar, and 88 packages tobacco. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. MAHRATTA, 504 tons, Captain W. Britten, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst., from Kottywar and Cutch Ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Colonel and Messrs. Heathcote, and two children, and 66 deck passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Pearl(s)..... | Klee ..... | Mandvee, Oct 22. |
| | Mahratta (s) ..... | Britten ..... | Portsmouth, Oct 20. |
| 25 | H. M. S. Jumna ..... | Parsons..... | Portsmouth, Sept 26. |
| | Belle Flower ..... | Gibbons..... | Mauritius, Sept 24. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Queen Margaret (s). | Butler ..... | Zanzibar. |

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch. Brig Mathilde, to Zanzibar.

## MADRAS.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Steamer Peshawur, from Madras to Calcutta, this morning 23rd (instant).—Dr and Mrs W J Palmer, ayah and bearer, Mr F W Peel, Mr K M Cherry, Lieut. D Macpherson, Mr R Morris, Mr Herbert, Mr Thomas, 2 servants, Mr H D St Hilaire, one native and 3 boys (deck).

Per s s Pachumba, for Rangoon and Northern Ports to day (23rd instant).—For Masulipatam.—Mrs Morgan and 1 servant. For Vizagapatam—Mr W Paton. For Rangoon—Mr H Fox, Sergt Watkins and Miss Benmag.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—81 cwts rapeseed, Arjoon Nursee; 125 bales wool, Heeramund Khildass; 20 bales wool, Nicholdass Thackerdass.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—1 bale carpet, C Grondona.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—1 package shawls, C Grondona.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux s—28 bales hemp, Govindram Dwarkadass; 125 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—35 cwts cambay tone and 104 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 45 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed; 40¾ chests opium, Gurneipie Bonanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—15 chests opium, Rugoonath Jogganath.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 24th October 1878.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... | 29·897 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... | 83·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 79·3 |
| Dew Point ..... | 78·1 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | ·850 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=9). | 2·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..... | 89·0 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ... | 77·8 |
| General Direction of Wind .....E, ENE, E, ESE, WSW, W. | |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours ..... | WSW, WNW. |
| | 139 |
| Fall of Rain ..... | 0·00 |
| Total fall during the month ..... | 2·12 |
| " " year ..... | 107·25 |

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 22.)

The services of Major Baynes, Government Agent, Chepauk, Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends and Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr Hardinge, Acting Sub-Collector, Nellore, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years.

Mr Gribble to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Cuddapah.

The services of the undermentioned Officers deputed for Famine duty to this Presidency have been replaced at the disposal of their respective Governments:—Mr Whiteside, and Mr Homes.

The services of Mr. Mumford are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oude.

The services of Mr Tate are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The following promotions are ordered:—

Lieut-Colonel Heath, R E, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, to be Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieut-Colonel Hasted, R E Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Lieut-Colonel H L Prendergast, R E, Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, to be Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Lieut Colonel Hasted, R E, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, to act as Chief Engineer, for Irrigation with the rank of a Chief Engineer of 3rd Class, during the employment of Lieut-Colonel Mullins, R E, on other duty.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The services of Major Baynes, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Acting Commander of the Forces.

Deputy Surgeon General, with temporary rank, Colvin Smith will be considered as acting in the room of Deputy Surgeon-General Williamson (who vacates his appointment), and is posted by His Grace the Governor to the Presidency Division and Northern District.

Captain Hornsby, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer 1st Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to sea on leave on medical certificate for three months.

The following promotions are made:—

To be Majors, having compl-ted 20 years' service:—Captains Elton, Phelps, Doveton, and Tillard.

Lieut Maltby having completed twelve years' service to be Captain.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain Francklyn, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 38th N I, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut-Colonel Heath, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, to Act as Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class.

Major O. Reilly, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class. Major Laughton, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class.

Major Wright, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class.

Captain Cocks, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 16.

H E the C-in-C has been pleased to decide, that officers of departments and non-regimental appointments holding no field service, need not take their full dress uniform with them.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:—

18th Regt—Sub-Lieut Downes, a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant.

2nd Rifle—Sub-Lieut Bryen, to be Lieut.

4th N I—Lieut O'Bryen, supernumerary 3rd Goorkhas, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieut Smith. Lieut O'Bryen will remain attached to the 3rd Goorkhas till further orders.

21st N I—Lieut Swetenham, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant.

28th N I—Lieut Lane, 31st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to accept the resignation of the service of Surgeon Dashwood, attached to the 14th Regt.

Captain R H M'Ewen, 92nd Highlanders, Station Staff Officer, to officiate as Commandant Darjeeling.

Major Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, to the charge of the depot 15th N I, at Sialkot.

Major Haughton, Chief Garrison Instructor, is posted to Bangalore.

Captain Nicholson, General List, Infantry, lately employed with the Corps of Guides, and whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is attached to the 1st N I, for duty.

Captain Nicolson, General List, Infantry, attached to the 1st N I, is transferred to the 15th N I, for duty.

Captain Branson, General List, Infantry, late Garrison Instructor, is attached to the 29th N I, for duty.

The services of Lieut Wallis, 45th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Commissary General, for transport duty, and he is directed to report himself at Mooltan for orders.

The following officers of the Medical Department, serving in the Bengal command, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, and will be relieved by the Surgeon General for duty with troops as may be required:—Surgeon Majors Wallis, Stuart, Hinde, F. O'Brien, Whitla, Curran, Paxton, Hogg, Fidden, Temple, Bathe, Jameson, Surgeons, E A H Roe and R Blood.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

14th Foot.—Captain Williams, for thirty days, to port of embarkation, thence to England, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut Morris, for thirty days, to port of embarkation, thence to England, to appear before a medical board.

### Head Quarters, Simla, October 19.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to direct that all officers of British regiments ordered on field service, serving in any extra regimental or staff appointments, who are not seconded, are to proceed and join their corps without delay at the public expense. This order does not apply to officers serving with native regiments, or to probationers for the Staff Corps.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—6th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Wheler, supernumerary on the establishment 16th Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, vice Sartorious, vacated on promotion to the rank of Lieut Colonel.

Lieut Colonel Sartorious, V C, C M G, Bengal Infantry, late Squadron Officer 6th Bengal Cavalry, is posted to Rawal Pindi, for general duty.


NOTICE.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES

MESSRS. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HALDAR.—October 19th, at Tharpakhna, Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, the wife of Rakhal Das Haidar, B. U. C. S. of a son.

KERTLAND.—October 21st, at Jamalpore, the wife of J. C. Kertland, Esq. E. I. R., of a daughter.

SANDERSON.—October 12th, at Rampur Factory, Chupra, the wife of T. Comber Sanderson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FINLAY.—October 21st, at Bangalore, Colonel George Charles Finlay, late Commandant, 26th N.I.


All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1878.


WE present our readers this morning with a carefully executed, "large scale," map of the British frontier from Peshawur to Jacobabad and the greater portion of the kingdom of Afghanistan. The map shows all the principal passes through the Suleiman range of hills from the British dominions into those of the Amir of Kabul, and especially the three routes by the Khyber Pass, the Kurram Valley, and the Bolan Pass, which British columns are expected to take in an invasion of Afghanistan. Our special correspondent with the Quetta column, in the telegram we published yesterday, speaks of the devious route that force has been condemned to march along, from Mooltan down the Indus Valley to Rajanpore and Mithankote, and thence across to Deyra and Dadur at the foot of the Bolan, as very bad for military transport, and prefers a shorter road from Rajanpore by way of Tal to the Pisheen Valley adjoining Quetta, by taking which the troops would avoid the Bolan Pass and the Kutchee plain on this side of the Bolan, which is exposed to interruption by floods. All the various passes are shown with sufficient distinctness on our map to enable the reader to follow without difficulty the movements of the several columns.

These movements are unlikely to be, for some time to come, of overwhelming interest. There are now so many persons to be consulted both here and at home before any decision can be taken that the proclamation of war against the Amir Shere Ali still hangs fire. Indeed, as it used to be said that a Council of War never fights, so we are now almost driven to the conclusion that Cabinet Ministers will never advance beyond the stage of discussing with one another what ought to be done. Over and over again, when it was plain on their own principles that the honour and interests of the Empire were imperilled, Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues have shrunk from doing anything, moved apparently by dread of Mr Gladstone's eloquence and its possible effect on the impulsive nation which had placed them in office. Men who thus submit to be led by, instead of leading, the people, cannot be said to enjoy real power, and the conduct of the Beaconsfield Ministry in persistently refusing to initiate and carry through any foreign policy is all the more deplorable because Englishmen have craved during many years past for the leadership of a great statesman, and would respond with an enthusiasm that would astonish the world to an appeal made by one who enjoyed their confidence to their patriotic and imperial instincts. While talking imperialism the Tory Ministers have shown themselves in their actions to be quite as cold-blooded as their predecessors, and have chilled the generous warmth of their followers by following up the declaration of the grandest sentiments by the most petty and contemptible deeds. We would fain believe that this time at least they mean to stand firm, and that the delays for which they are chidden are only due to their thorough appreciation of the difficulties of the task they are invited to undertake. Unquestionably, if the Russians give only indirect aid to the Amir, the conquest of Afghanistan may prove to be a tough job, and it is on that account that we have applauded the prudent conduct of the Government of India in collecting large forces before declaring war. A dash at the Khyber would be most effectual, if the question were only one of an ordinary raid, having for its object to punish a refractory chief. In such a case, it might suffice to take Jellalabad, accept an apology from the Amir, and then withdraw our troops into British territory again. But what is now contemplated is a permanent extension of the British frontier. This can only be secured by means of the conquest and occupation of Shere Ali's dominions—an enterprise towards the accomplishment of which the seizure of Jellalabad would contribute very little, and which requires the co operation of all, and probably more than all, the troops already ordered to assemble for field service by the Government of India. One important point to be borne in mind is that all the knowledge possessed by military officers in India regarding the strength and organisation of the Afghan army is now of old date, as during the last ten years the English Government has been left absolutely destitute of trustworthy information as to what was going on beyond its own frontier. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, in a recent letter, extracts from the records of the Russian Central Staff Office at St. Petersburg some interesting observations on the military strength and geography of Afghanistan, which are of course founded for the most part on the old reports of English travellers and officers, but amongst which these remarks strike us as conveying new information:—

"All the regular Afghan troops endeavour to "imitate the Anglo-Indian forces in their "tactics, drill, and commissariat service; "but in this respect the success of the "Kabul military is small in comparison "with that of Herat men. Drill, as a rule, is "intrusted to Anglo-Indian deserters, and "carried on in accordance with English rules. "There is a great deal of regimental service "going on, with a fair degree of success in "tactics and manœuvring capacity. The word "of command is given in English. The in-"fantry are armed partly with matchlocks, "partly with excellent modern rifles, the gift of "the British Government." The uncertain elements of the problem appears to be, then, the number of deserters and time-expired men from the Indian army who have entered the Amir's service, and who must be the principal agents in giving cohesion to his military levies, and the extent to which the supply of excellent modern rifles has recently been supplemented by presents from the Emperor of Russia to his good friend the Amir. Where the exact nature of the forces to be encountered is so doubtful, it is best to err on the safe side; and we do not presume to find fault with either the Home Government or the Government of India if the postponement of action in the Afghan quarrel is to be ascribed to this cause, and not to any hesitation as to the right policy to be adopted.

Another matter which the Cabinet must have already taken into consideration, and on which it will probably come to a resolution to-day, is the proportions of the total expenses of an Afghan war to be borne by England and India respectively. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, since it fancied itself betrayed by Lord Beaconsfield, has lost its old sobriety and self-restraint, contends almost spitefully that it will serve England right to have to pay the whole bill, as it is her cowardice which has stimulated the Russians to attack India by intriguing with Shere Ali. This view of England's conduct is, no doubt, correct, but is it not probable that the English people will soon have enough on their hands at home without expiating their sins by bearing the cost of wars on the Indian frontier? The liberal newspapers and economists adopt a different line of argument. In their eyes the possession of India is a fatal gift of fortune which entails on England endless and most pernicious responsibilities. Mr. Lowe, in his paper on "Imperialism," tries to frighten English working men by maintaining that England cannot keep India without having recourse to a conscription. In the same spirit, though perhaps unconsciously, Mr. Fawcett undertakes to prove that India is too poor to defend herself, and that England is bound therefore to pay the charges of defending her. If we accepted Mr. Fawcett's economical faith, we should be unable to reject Mr. Lowe's political deduction from it, that India is not worth keeping at the price; and the English nation, which is strictly logical when its purse is in danger, would very soon come to the same conclusion. But these extravagancies only show to what lengths faction has now gone in England. Public men at home seem to care little about their country now; ambition and personal rivalry are their chief motives of action, and they have nearly succeeded in realizing Dryden's description of the English nation of his time as—

> God's pampered people, whom, debauched with ease,
> No king could govern, and no god could please.

We dissent entirely from Mr. Fawcett's theory that India is a very poor country, that her resources are exhausted, and that England must either abandon her or support her as a poor relation. The country is rich enough, and taxation is light enough—though it may be badly adjusted. No impartial observer who knows India can have any doubts as to the increasing prosperity of the country; and the principle, therefore, which Mr. Gladstone affirmed at the time of the Abyssinian war, that India, as an integral part of the Empire, should bear her fair share of Imperial expenditure, ought still to be observed. As for Mr. Fawcett's technical objection, that the Indian army must not be used out of India except to prevent or repel an invasion, these words permit of great elasticity of construction. It may, for instance, be reasonably argued, that the Afghan war is to be undertaken to prevent the invasion of India by the Russians.

## THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE FORESHORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The expediency of purchasing the entire foreshore has, I think, been questioned by you before now, though you have advocated a speedy settlement of the matter as preferable to the uncertainty which surrounds the question in its present state, as well as on the score that a vast amount of tied up capital being put into circulation would have a wholesome effect in counteracting the results produced by the recent failures and in restoring confidence to the panic-stricken mercantile community of Bombay. These reasons render it vitally important that the purchase be concluded immediately; but acting in haste must not be permitted to bring in its train leisurely repentance. And if the Government of India's policy, as enunciated in reply to the Government of Bombay, is quiescently adopted, the irritation caused by the Cotton Frauds Bill and other obnoxious Government measures will be but storms in a teapot comparatively, for the irritation will extend far beyond the limits of Bombay, and will reach a body of capitalists who exercise a powerful interest in shaping the destinies of the Empire, and in sending to this land Governors and Viceroys. Nor must it be forgotten that the tempers of Englishmen, when their pockets are touched, are proverbially not of the sweetest.

To prevent impatience, it will be as well to enter *in medias res* at once, leaving those most interested to think out for themselves how the irritation mentioned will be caused.

The policy of Government may then be summarised in the following resolutions:—

1. To purchase at *present* values all foreshore properties. Sum not to exceed 77 lakhs of rupees.
2. To amalgamate these properties with the Elphinstone Estate, the value of which is fixed at the enormous amount paid for it in *former* years, viz., 212 lakhs.
3. To add on to this the cost of the Prince's Dock, estimated at 100 lakhs—making in all a total of 389 lakhs.
4. To make this enormous capital yield interest at 4 per cent. till 1883, and then on 312 lakhs 4½ per cent., the balance still bearing interest at 4 per cent.
5. To meet these claims it is proposed—
   (*a*) To tax the trade of the port.
   (*b*) To levy extra dues on all vessels entering the port.

This briefly is the policy of Government. Will it stand criticism? Now, whilst it is perfectly clear that it is just that the traders of Bombay, who at short time ago were loudly clamouring for the "one lift from ship to shore," and for whose convenience these gigantic projects are being launched, should pay for the benefits which they will reap, it is quite clear that it is unjust to make the merchant shipping of Great Britain pay for the convenience of Bombay merchants.

Financially, however, the project is not feasible. The amount of merchandize imported into Bombay cannot be expected to produce the return looked for, and it cannot be complained that the light of experience has not been shewn to guide those who inaugurated the present policy, and that the moves were purely speculative.

The Sassoon Dock, and the way in which it has been worked, afford a study on an epitomised scale, which amply illustrates how more extended schemes would work. The cost of the Sassoon Dock is shrouded in secrecy, but when Government expressed a wish to take over the Dock, Messrs. Sassoon and Co. reluctantly parted with it for 20 lakhs, so that must stand for the value. The return on this amount was not more than two per cent, and not always that, though Messrs. Sassoon and Co. brought to bear upon the working of the Dock all their immense mercantile interest. They entered the freight market and chartered ships; they entered into a landing business, finally into combination with other landing agents (none of these forming part of their legitimate business), all to fill the Dock. They gave merchants using the Dock every facility, and at last they succeeded in attracting fully 80 per cent. of the European trade to the Dock. Though all this was done, still the income never rose above two per cent. on the capital of 20 lakhs, and doubtless Messrs. Sassoon and Co. were glad to rid themselves of the Dock for this amount at 4 per cent., as it would represent a capital of 40 lakhs at two per cent.

If the Sassoon Dock, with 80 per cent. of the European import trade, did not return two per cent., how is it hoped to obtain 4 per cent. on 389 lakhs? The thing is impossible. Against this it may be urged that the trade is capable of development, and that with increased facilities it must expand, but this expansion is purely chimerical. The trade will not expand, it will decline for various reasons, which Messrs. Nicol and Co. alone of all the mercantile public were able to appreciate, and they were taking steps to reap the harvest when it ripened, but that their career has been so suddenly cut short.

The next point need only be touched upon briefly, for it will wound the quick sensibilities of the merchant shipping interests of Great Britain who are powerful enough to look after their own interests, and dangerous to those who tamper with them.

It is proposed to make the shipping entering the port pay not only such legitimate charges as port dues, &c., but also a share for increased facilities, not for them, but for the consignees of cargo. The advantages will all be on the side of the Bombay trader, the shipping will derive no further benefits than are possessed now. If, for security, it was necessary to enter a dock, or if in discharging cargo in a dock a saving of time was gained, the shipping would gladly use the docks, and then they might fairly be charged for the benefits bestowed. But the Bombay harbour is one huge dock, perfectly safe at all times for discharging cargo, the weather never rendering it difficult, and never stopping the work except for a few days during the monsoon, and even then at long intervals. There is no saving of time in discharging cargo in a dock, for the discharge is made more rapidly in the stream, where, when a boat is loaded, another takes its place before it has fairly dropped astern, whilst in a dock the quay is rapidly choked with goods, and until they are laboriously cleared away the work is delayed. Vessels may enter a dock, but they will never *pay* for the equivocal privilege. Messrs. Sassoon and Co. never could obtain dock dues, and were only too glad to let the ships in on their own terms.

These being the difficulties, the foreshore scheme will never be a paying investment. If a monopoly is secured by Government the effect on trade will be disastrous, for Government will leave nothing untried to obtain a return for the money invested, and will continue increasing imposts till satisfactory results are shown, long before which, however, it may safely be predicted they will have effectually succeeded in scaring away the trade from Bombay, and India will find another inlet for her commerce.

That such a contingency is not far-fetched, but is the logical sequence of the measures about to be taken, may be gathered from the scheme that has been maturing for restoring to Goa her long lost supremacy as the port of Western India.

URSA MAJOR.

## THE FORESHORE QUESTION.

THE following letter has been circulated to the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce;—

Bombay, 24th October 1878.

To the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

GENTLEMEN,—On the 22nd of August last we addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:—

J. GORDON, Esq., Secy, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

DEAR SIR,—"We hear that Government are in communication with the Chamber in reference to the foreshore properties of Bombay, and shall feel much obliged if you can favour us with any information on the subject. It is a matter of so much importance to the whole mercantile community that we trust nothing will be done by the Committee which may affect the settlement of this question without the knowledge of all the members of the Chamber.—Yours faithfully,

"W. & A. GRAHAM & Co."

To this letter we got no official reply; but the Secretary kindly supplied us with the information we required. It was with much regret, however, that we learned that the Committee had already dealt with the question and had committed themselves to the letter of 20th August which was sent to Government in the name of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

We feel most reluctant to appear to complain of any action which the Committee may take in the interest of the Chamber, knowing as we do the intelligence and value of the time and attention which the members gratuitously devote to the service of the Chamber. At the same time we do not think it was ever intended that they should take upon themselves the entire responsibility of declaring the voice of the Chamber in a matter of such vital importance to the trade as the one in question. General meetings are usually called for the discussion of matters of infinitely less consequence, and we cannot understand how this course did not suggest itself. The interests of Government as well as the interests of each member of the Chamber demanded it.

In the discussion of all such matters there are usually a variety of opinions amongst the members, and we have no idea what course the majority would have adopted in this instance. But it would only have been fair to all concerned to have given the members an opportunity of expressing their views. In such circumstances, however much our own views might have differed with the majority, we would not have had a word to say against any reply to Government which might have been agreed upon as conveying the opinion of the majority. But as matters stand at present, we feel it to be our duty to place on record our protest against the action of the Committee in recommending Government to buy the foreshore properties in the terms of the reply which was sent to Government as an expression of the opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

We have issued this circular in view of the approaching general annual meeting of the Chamber, on the 21st inst, at which there will be an opportunity afforded the members of expressing their views on the subject. It is clear that the Government of Bombay have acted on the recommendation tendered by the Chamber in regard to the value of the different foreshore properties, if there has been any misapprehension or mistake in this matter, the Chamber is responsible, and the trade will suffer for it.

It is also very clear that the Government of India deprecate any undue haste in settling such an important matter, and that they are most anxious to be assured that this scheme, which is so ardently advocated by the Government of Bombay, is approved of by the mercantile and general public, who are to be held responsible for it as in the case of the purchase of the Elphinstone Estate.—Yours faithfully,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

## THE VOLUNTEER BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It must have been with disappointment and vexation that the public read in your issue of Wednesday that the Municipal Corporation were unable to grant any pecuniary assistance to the Volunteer Band, in return for its great services to the public. It may be, as the solicitors say, against the Municipal Act to make a grant, but a clause which is unreasonable, and opposed to common sense, ought surely to be expunged.

The Municipalities (or their substitutes on the Continent and England (as a correspondent in your columns recently pointed out) exercise their discretion in such matters, and support a band of their own with such pecuniary assistance as the municipal body here should be denied that privilege? They are assumed to be competent to vote away lakhs, but very inconsistently are denied discretionary power in certain cases to dispose of trifles, though the object, as in the present instance, be essentially a public and local one.

FALSTAFF.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The very meagre attendance at the Volunteer parades speaks badly for the public spirit of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Bombay. If they refuse to turn out at this time, when the Russians are almost clamouring at our gates, what will be the result when peace is permanently established? There can only be one end to it all—the utter failure of our third Volunteer Corps, and the exultation of self-satisfied cynics who, in their ignorance, deride a scheme approved of by the highest military authorities both here and in England. I hold it is as much the duty of a Volunteer to attend parades as it is for him to sit day by day at his desk for a paid salary. Now is the time for all Volunteers to act up to their name and to prove to Government that they are to be relied upon, and for those would-be superior beings who think themselves above such a low occupation to cast off the film of pride which veils their eyes to their duty to their country, and to show for once that they have one spark of national spirit. It is most improbable that we in Bombay will ever be called upon to meet a foe, but we must consider that, fore very well-trained volunteer, a soldier can take the field in the service of his Queen and Empress. Now, then, to cramp such circumstance of glorious war surround us, let us, like true citizen-soldiers, turn out to a man, and shew our brothers in the gloomy defiles of the Khyber and on the sandy plains of Afghanistan that beneath the black coat of the civilian there beats a heart not, only willing, but able to aid them in these perilous times. Let us throw off this sluggish inactivity (for there is no doubt of its existence) and not die, the scorn of our sister city who has a well-trained and efficient corps, the laughing stock of the whole of India, and a disgrace to our name as Englishmen and subjects of Her Imperial Majesty.

B.

## THE TOWN DUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to offer a few observations on the general question of the Town Dues and the cost of collecting them.

Under the present system I am given to understand that the Dues are collected by the Port Trust on imports by sea, and by the railway companies on imports by land, the service thus rendered the Municipality pay 3 per cent. on the gross collections to the collecting department, but in consideration of the Port Trust being called upon to supervise exports to enable merchants to claim refund and also to examine the claims preferred, it is allowed an additional ½ per cent. on the extra work involved. Referring to the Municipal Commissioner's annual report for last year, I see that the total Town Dues collected in 1877 amounted to Rs. 9,46,748-2-2 at a cost of Rs. 32,627-11-11 distributed as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Port Trust...Rs. 19,610-9-0 for collecting | | | Rs. 5,67,021-5-2 |
| To G I P R..... | „ | 11,517-2-11 | „ „ 3,65,151-4-0 |
| To B B & C I R. | „ | 600-0-0 | „ „ 14,575-9-0 |
| To Municipality | „ | 900-0-0 audit work | „ ..... |
| Total...Rs. 32,627-11-11 | | | Rs. 9,46,748-2-2 |

The Port Trust thus received

Rs. 16,809-9-10 for collecting at 3 per cent.
Rs. 2,801-8-2 for export and refund work at ½ per cent.

Total ...Rs. 19,610-9-0

In passing I cannot help but notice the extravagant sum paid by the Municipality to the Customs Department for collecting the Tobacco Duty. Referring once more to the Commissioner's report, I see that the Customs Department received in 1877 Rs. 13,836-2-10 to collect Rs. 1,49,562-2-10, a cost on the gross collections of about 9¼ per cent. But not may weeks ago the Town Council sanctioned an increase to the Customs Department for collecting the Duty and now the future cost has been fixed at Rs. 15,706, or only Rs. 1,103 below the Rs. 16,809-9-10 which the Port Trust received last year for collecting Rs. 5,67,021-5-2 Town Dues; the disproportion between the cost of working the Town Due collections by the Port Trust and the Tobacco Duty by the Customs Department is very great and deserving of some attention.

In laying before the Town Council the proposal to transfer the Town Duty collections from the Port Trust to the Customs Department, it was stated that a saving of about Rs. 5,000 would be effected by the change, but instead of a saving of Rs. 5,000, I anticipate that an actual increase in cost of collecting will take place by the transfer as will be seen by the following figures; as the railway companies will still receive 3 per cent. for collecting, they can be excluded from the calculation. It is generally known that the Customs Department will receive Rs. 13,200 per year for effecting this collection, but the other expenses must be taken also, thus:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rs. 13,200 | Customs Department. |
| 900 | Office rents on Bunder, etc. |
| 300 | printing charges and miscellaneous, |
| 2,000 | say office expences for Municipal audit establishment. |
| 6,000 | five sixths of remission and refund officer's salary as a proportion, as it is understood that the appointment of remission and refund officer was created chiefly for the award and supervision of refunds of Town Duty. |
| Rs. 22,400 | Total cost. |

It is presumed that the Customs Department has undertaken to perform the export and refund work in connection with the Dues; were this not the case an additional establishment will be needed to perform the work which would cost not less than Rs. 4,000 or 5,000 additional to the Rs. 22,400 shown above. It is therefore plain that if the Town Duty collect ons should be made by the Customs Department the Municipality would have to pay nearly Rs. 2,000 per year more than is paid at present to the Port Trust; the Town Council has evidently overlooked this fact.

Having shown that the transfer of the collections from the Port Trust will entail upon the Municipality an increased expenditure which cannot be counterbalanced by any increase in the collections, I would briefly allude to the very marked and strong repugnance the merchants chiefly concerned have shown to any change whatsoever in the present system, as it is generally known that they have already petitioned the Chamber of Commerce and also the Town Council against the contemplated step. Should the transfer be carried out so much in opposition to their wishes and to the protests lodged, there is no doubt that Government will be memorialized in the matter, and if affairs go to that length, there appears very little doubt that the existence of the entire Town Dues will be endangered—no trifle to the Municipality, for the same Dues amount to nearly Rs. 10,00,000 per year. The Government of India only very recently expressed strong disfavour on the Town Due question as a whole, and from their despatch would seem to have tolerated the levy of Town Dues more as a temporary and necessary evil than anything else. A protest numerously signed would receive great attention, and the merchants of Bombay will at all events have the satisfaction of knowing that, despite their exclusion from the Town Council, and the entire want of consideration shown their interests by the Municipality, they still have a voice with Government.

When there is such a decided and strong opposition to the Customs having the collections, I do not think but that there must be some good and sound reason for the same. Even now it is notable that merchants experience great trouble and delay in clearing their goods from the Custom House and paying the Imperial Duty; what, then, would be the result if the Customs had the collection of a local duty without any interest to be served? Only one answer can be returned—and that is, the trade would be obstructed and hampered.

I have no prejudice against the Customs Department whatsoever, but still when a large body of men with one voice offer such a strong and determined opposition their protest is deserving of consideration. The entire fault, so far as I can judge in the matter, is the non-representation at the Town Council of any mercantile members to represent the merchants' interests. Had there been any the Town Council would not have had so easy a matter to sanction a measure so obnoxious to the trade.

Only one thing now remains to be said, and that is, will the Town Council and taxpayers sit calmly and persist in a step which, if carried out, must inevitably lead to the entire Town Dues being jeopardised? The Government of India have expressed themselves strongly in the matter, and the Bombay Government must in deference to those views see that the trade in this city is protected and not obstructed.

SPECTATOR.

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RADHUNPORE, OCT. 18.

THIS city and its surrounding territory has been under unusually visited by swarms of locusts—those mysterious pests and plagues of the human species—and much damage has been done by them to the crops that had come to such perfection. In some places they are totally eaten, while in others the damage that is done is very great. The dearness of food, therefore, that prevailed during the last year is still maintained, and in some places a little increased. His Excellency the Nawab, has, however, with his usual generosity, rendered great assistance to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, and has sold to the poverty-stricken grain at rates much lower than those ruling in the markets. His Excellency during the last year, while dearness prevailed, distributed from his stores, grain to the poor ryots who sought it.

Fever is raging here, and there is scarcely a person, who has escaped an attack. Every care is taken to supply people with appropriate medicines.

AKOLA, OCT. 23.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE CAMA, barrister-at-law, appeared here in a heavy suit that is pending before the Judicial Commissioner. He tendered an appeal against the decision of Lieut-Col. H. C. Menzies, Deputy Commissioner of Amraotee, concerning the execution of a decree which amounts to more than a lakh of rupees. The parties in this suit are both jagirdars and sowkars of very great position and influence; and the appeal involves intricate questions of law as well as of facts. Colonel J. G. Bell, the Judicial Commissioner, is the officer authorized to hear appeals, he being present in Akola, Mr. Cama had to appear before him with his petition for appeal, the preliminary proceedings having closed, on the 23rd inst. has been fixed for the further hearing of the same.

The cricketers of Akola are making grand preparations to receive the Parsee eleven from Bombay who have made arrangements to play a match with them on the 25th inst. The Parsee eleven are to be the guests of Mr. Bomanjee Jamasjee, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Akola, who is making grand preparations to receive and entertain them in his usual princely style. The European officials of Berar seem to be very well disposed towards him and his son, who is Extra Assistant Commissioner here, and I am proud to find that both these gentlemen have been unanimously elected members of the English club here. Through the kindness of these gentlemen I had an opportunity to visit the club, and the cordial reception I received at the hands of the European members reminded me of a true and noble type of English gentleman. One thing I have chiefly noticed here is that the Englishmen of this place are not as selfish and restricted to one's prejudices as they are in Bombay, and as an instance of their large heartedness I am proud to mention that they have willingly admitted nearly a dozen Parsees as volunteers in their company here, and thus saved themselves, the Government, and the public from a good deal of trouble and bickering. Parsee worshippers of Mars should run down

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(OFFICIAL.)

## THE NATIVE ENVOY.

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

Nawab Gholam Hassan Khan, the native Envoy of the Government of India to Kabul, is expected to arrive in Simla to-day.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

## CRICKET IN BERAR.

BERAR vs. BOMBAY PARSEE C. C.

AKOLA, Oct. 25.

The Parsees made 160 runs in their 1st innings, to which score the chief contributors were, Dharwar 53, not out, Kapadia 27, Baria 20, Bomonjee and Bhickajee 17 each, Besonjee 13, and Bhimjeebhoy 10. The Berar eleven lost 8 wickets in their 1st innings for 48, Dr. Little making 18, not out. The Band of the Volunteers played at the match during the afternoon. Play will be continued to-morrow. The Parsee eleven are being entertained by Sahib Bymanjee Jamsetjee.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

## REFORMS IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24.

An Imperial Irade has been handed to Sir Austin Layard, granting the reforms demanded by England in the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey. The Inspector of Finance and the Inspector of Justice, together with the Commanders of Gendarmerie, are all to be Europeans.

There is an insurrectionary movement in Macedonia and Roumelia, the object of which is to demand a union of those two provinces with Bulgaria.

## THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.

The Russian press are unanimous in advising that Russia should give not only indirect but some direct help to the Amir of Afghanistan in his coming struggle with England.

## REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Three more extra Batteries of Artillery are under orders to proceed to India in the transport Malabar on the 1st November.

Consols yesterday closed at 94¼, being a rise of one quarter.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4 9-16 |
| The Manchester Market has been dull. | |
| Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. | 1-6¾ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 72 |
| 4½ per cent. do | 78 |
| 5% per cent. do | 80 |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 94½ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente 1872 | 113½ |
| Bar Silver | 49⅜ |

The Bank of England has returned the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Reserves of Notes | £ 8,300,000 Inc. £700,000 |
| Bills Discounted | £23,300,000 Inc. £300,000 |
| Bullion | £24,200,000 Dec. £200,000 |

Arrivals.—Professor Mohn, Moel Edion.

## COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 24.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind N. E. S. ; thermometer 83 ; barometer 29·865. Fall of rain 11 cents.

Mangalore, 4 p.m.—Weather fair ; wind N.E. N.W. Cuttoonur, 3-6 p.m.—Weather fine ; wind E. ; thermometer 87 ; barometer 29·870.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather clear ; wind S. W. light ; thermometer 88.

## STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Oct. 25, 3-45 P.M.

Mail for Manilla leaves Singapore 3 p.m., 28.

## THE TRANSFER LOAN.

We learn officially that a notification will be published in the *Gazette of India* to-day, keeping the Transfer Loan of 1879 open till further orders for transfers of notes and stock of the Five-and-a-half per cent. loan into the first or Four-and-a-half per cent. form only, and for cash subscriptions at par.

The Dewali festival was interrupted yesterday evening by an occurrence which has probably not been experienced in Bombay on a Dewali day for many years. It was the great night of the festival, and the thousands of lamps had been lighted in the shops and dwelling houses of the native merchants of the city, and thousands of the population had turned out to witness the *tomasha*, when a heavy and protracted downfall of rain, attended by almost continuous flashes of lightning and much thunder, put a literal and very effective "damper" on the proceedings. About half past nine the crowd of on-lookers was so large that a *gharry* was obliged to crawl along the illuminated streets at a snail's pace and with frequent stoppages besides. Soon after that time the rain began to fall, and by ten o'clock one could drive at full speed through the so lately crowded streets without the slightest fear of injuring anybody. In fact, there was scarcely anybody to be seen ; even the police sepoys, who half an hour before were present at every corner had vanished, and the streets were left to the possession of such few lights as, fortunate in being inside, or under the roofs of the houses, escaped being extinguished by the rain, and the inmates of the said houses, who philosophically maintained their position in spite of adverse circumstances.

Lieutenant-General D. M. Stewart, C.B., and Lieutenant-General J. L. Vaughan, C. B., have succeeded to their Colonel's allowances.

Colonel J. Reid, Commissioner of Lucknow, acts as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Capper.

The following officers of the Bengal Civil Service have obtained rewards for High Proficiency in different languages. Mr. W. H. M. Gun, Rs. 1,000 for Hurdu ; Mr. H. M. Tobin, Rs. 1,000 for Bengali ; Mr. S. S. Jones, Rs. 1,000 for Hindi ; and Mr. P. deL H. Johnstone, Rs. 2,000 for Persian.

The *Indian Daily News* :—The casualties from death have been unusually heavy amongst the old residents of Calcutta during the past year. Yesterday added another name to the list. Mr. A. G. Roussac, the broker, died suddenly from heart disease we believe. The late Mr. Roussac's was a long and varied business experience in Calcutta, extending over a period of more than forty years we are told.

A telegram to the *Civil and Military Gazette* dated the 20th inst., says :— A party of Kabulis about 30 in number, very heavily armed, came through the Khyber Pass yesterday. On arrival at Jamrud, they were taken charge of by a party of Infantry.

The Lahore paper says :—Supposing a person of means had invested £5,000 in the City of Glasgow Bank's Stock a month or two before the failure, he would have paid over £10,000 for the investment to begin with, the stock having been at a heavy premium ; according to Reuter's telegram, he could certainly be called upon now to pay £25,000 more to make up the deficiency, the liability on the shares being unlimited ; and it is reasonable to suppose that a large proportion of the shareholders will be unable to make any payments beyond their holdings, or at best to meet only part of their liabilities : one-half more might therefore be added to the wealthy shareholder's losses, to meet his impecunious co-sharers' liabilities, thus increasing his total loss on £5,000 stock to £47,500.

Among the British Colonies, the following prizes have been awarded to India at the Paris Exhibition :—Diplomas of Honour.—Government of India. Gold Medals.—Dr. Birde, collection of medical plants ; the Government of India ; Hayee Mookter Shah ; the Inspector General of Forests.

The *Madras Mail* :—The fact that we are about to engage in war is brought home to us here in Madras by the order that has come from Simla that Madras Regiments are to serve in Bengal. The 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, now stationed at Vellore, and which in the ordinary course of the season's reliefs would have proceeded to Trichinopoly, has now been ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark for Calcutta. On arrival at Calcutta it will proceed to Barrackpore to take the place of the 45th Bengal Native Infantry (Rattray's Sikhs), which has been sent to Jhelum to join the Peshawur column of the army destined for service in Afghanistan. The Madras army would probably prefer to hear that some regiments had been selected to take part in the campaign itself, instead of having to do garrison duty for Bengal troops.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* :—In consequence of the many cases of neglect to pay up onsetting days during the last racing season, stewards and honorary secretaries are stated to have expressed their readiness to co-operate, to put an end to the scandal as far as possible. The Calcutta Turf Club has also expressed its readiness to act with local racing authorities for the suppression of actually posted defaulters. The present stewards of the Umballa Meeting have declared that they are independent of all previous proceedings, and state that they will protect themselves by making all lottery transactions for R. M. D. only.

The *Statesman* comments in this style on some recent appointments in the North-West :—" We understand that some very bitter things are being said in the North-West on the eccentric way in which Sir George Couper dispenses his patronage. Juniors are pitchforked into appointments over the heads of their seniors in a style which suggests that promotion no longer depends on ability, industry, or length of service, but solely on the Lieutenant-Governor's caprice. Sir George knows the principle of his own ascent of the official ladder and like a good christian applies it diligently to others."

The *Pioneer* :—To judge by the substance of a private telegram just received from home, the home papers are running riot about the late Cabul Mission, which, they now declare, was a thousand strong. It may have been about that strength, camp-followers included, but the military part of the escort, as every one here knows, consisted of 200 sabres only. No person of rank, or political importance, could possibly travel through Afghanistan with a smaller escort, and when the Amir came down to Umballa, his was three or four times as numerous at least.

A Calcutta paper says :—H. M. S. Euryalus, bearing the flag of H. E. Rear-Admiral Corbet, C. B., Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, is at present at Trincomalee, from whence she will shortly proceed for a cruise in the Bay of Bengal. It is expected the Admiral will visit Calcutta during the month of December. The Euryalus is a screw corvette, built of iron, cased in wood, of 3,932 tons and 5,250 actual horse-power. Besides the Admiral's staff, the following is the list of officers that lately joined the ship on her being commissioned at Chatham :—

Captain John D'Arcy.
Commander Charles C. Drury.
Lieutenants Charles S. Donner, Arthur T. Target, Southwell G. T. Bourke, Henry C. B. Hulbert, and Frederick R. Inglefield.
Lieut.-Marines, William G. Speed.
Chaplain and Naval Instructor, Rev. Francis C. Autridge, M. A.
Fleet-Surgeon, George Moore, M. D.
Paymaster, Charles J. Card.
Chief Engineer, Henry C. Jones.
Sub-Lieutenants, Lewis, Bayly, Robert H. Gubbins, and Lewis F. Blackburn.
Surgeon, Richard J. Barry.
Asst.-Pay Master, William B. Clark.
Engineers, Albert Martell, Alex. Dewar, and Wm. Hall (tem.).
Midshipmen, Charles P. Ogle, John B. Eustace, Eardley C. Carr, and Ernest B. Beck.
Gunner, Henry J. Meters.
Boatswain, George Mew.
Carpenter, Charles Bryant.
Asst.-Engineer, William J. Mullinger, and Alfred Rayner.
Asst.-Clerks, George G. Parches and George Chalmers.

The *Pioneer* :—There are on the average about 40 European sailors drowned in the Hooghly every year, and Mr. Bayley thinks this a waste of life so objectless that he has tried for an explanation. The popular idea is, no doubt, that the men get drunk and fall out of the dinghies when being taken to their ships. But the police returns for 1877 do not support this view of the case. Out of 41 men drowned in the Hooghly, only 14 were drunk. Of the other 27, no fewer than 15 lost their lives while at work on board or in boats alongside. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks greater care should be taken by captains in protecting men when at work, as a single false step means almost certain death. The Hooghly is one of the most dangerous rivers in the world, and even a strong swimmer has but a poor chance in its rapid current.

The *Englishman* :—That the late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army thought it necessary to submit to the Government a scheme for the re-organization of the native army is a matter for congratulation, as evidencing his opinion that re-organization is necessary. Thus one more, and an important, authority has been added to the party in favour of reform. We have always supported that party, and are glad to know that it has of late years gained considerable accessions of strength. A former Commander-in-Chief in India, Lord Strathnairn ; the present one, and the late Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, all good men, with plenty of practical regimental experience in quarters and in the field, declare against the present organization, and they are supported by the best and most experienced regimental officers of the past and present. Yet because Sir Henry Norman and Lord Napier of Magdala, both men completely wanting in regimental experience, the latter never having served a day with a regiment, and the former but a few months, say that they approve of the army as it is, their views are allowed to prevail. It is satisfactory to know that Sir Henry Havelock will bring the question before the House of Commons this next ensuing session, and it is to be hoped that he will do his work thoroughly ; certainly he will not fail for want of coaching, as from all quarters information has poured and and is pouring in upon him. But it is not only from persons that condemnation of the existing system proceeds. Facts also condemn it. That the work in native regiments is done, we are ready to admit ; but how is it done ? Take for example that period of the year when the hardest work comes—the musketry season. Has a return ever been furnished or even thought of, showing the officers under whom the men were put through the annual course ?—whether by the wing commanders, according to regulation, or by their juniors, the wing officers ; and showing also the number of days the wing commanders, even, if present at regimental head-quarters, went down to the butts, or were absent from sickness or other causes ? Those at all acquainted with the hard drudgery of the annual course of musketry—and there are some such volunteers and regulars, in the House of Commons—will know that a gentleman, possibly a stout or a gouty gentleman of five and twenty years' service and upwards, is, as a rule, physically incapable of efficiently carrying through that course with four companies ; yet that is the work of the wing commander, and if the field officer no longer young and active, who is paid to do the duty, knocks up, the subaltern must, as he often does do the work in addition to his own, but without being additionally recompensed. Then the junior disparages his senior for not doing his own duty, and both senior and junior revile the Government—the one for its cruelty in putting on him a greater burden than he, in his mature age and service, can bear, or for not giving him a moderately good pension and letting him leave a service he has been in long enough to hate ; and the other, the junior, for its parsimony in making him, during the only season of the year when liberty is of any value, a close prisoner to the regimental lines and rifle range, whilst his friends of the well-officered British corps in the same cantonment go off to their cricket, or polo, or other amusements.

A Sub-Magistrate sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.—Keshava Pillay, Sub-Magistrate of Arcoocoody, had been committed to the Alleppey Criminal Court, by Mr. P. Shungoony Menon, the Head Assistant of the Northern Division, on charges of house-breaking, wrongful confinement and bribery. The learned Judge of that Court, however, did not think the evidence sufficient to warrant the conviction of the accused, and therefore acquitted him subject to the confirmation of the Sudr Court, which, after a perusal of the record, convicted the accused and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200. We think the accused has no reason to complain that justice has been denied him by the Sudr Court as he has been playing his pranks for some time with impunity.—*Cochin Argus.*

Dismal Art.—The complaint, which has been justly made, that the bulk of the subjects chosen by our modern artists is of a sorrowful or repulsive character, may be applied to others matters besides pictures. Most of our modern poets pitch their effusions in the minor key, the writers rarely afford the impression of being in thoroughly vigorous bodily and mental health, there is a trail of dyspepsia and bluedevilism in all they touch. The minor versifiers, too, who write songs to be wedded to music, are equally doleful. If at a concert, or in a drawing room, we hear a ballad the words of which are robust and jovial, you may be pretty sure that it was written at least thirty years ago. Of course there are plenty of comic songs in existence, but they are for the most part either vulgar or cynical, and are usually, in actual fact, more depressing than their professedly melancholy congeners. As for our novelists, too, they are also a dismal tribe, taken collectively. Vice and crime are the levers with which they chiefly try to raise public interest, and the art of provoking an innocent (as opposed to a cynical) laugh seems almost extinct. Of the modern drama we need not speak, as it can scarcely be called a British product—it is merely a pale moon borrowing its light from the garish Parisian gas. How comes it that we are so much more dismal than our ancestors, who lacked many things which to us seem necessaries ? Perhaps we are dismal just because of these luxuries, and of the changes they have brought with them. Incessant travelling (of a kind, too, which affords no bodily exercise), the substitution of outdoor excitement for quiet home employments, late hours, over-indulgence in tea and tobacco, and, above all, the want of a hearty belief in God and in a future state, are possibly some of the provoking causes of the depressed animal spirits of this generation.—*Graphic.*

# BOMBAY.

The following programme will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I., at the Gymkhana this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Royal Engineers ..... Sawerthel. |
| Overture | L'Italiana in Algiere ..... Rossini. |
| Selection | Beatrice Di Tenda ..... Bellini. |
| Valse | La Perichole ..... C. Coote. |
| Quadrille | Rosalci ..... Godfrey. |
| Galop | Violet ..... Lamont. |

The troopship Jumna, which arrived yesterday, brought eight stallions consigned to Government.

Political Agent, Kattiawar.—Colonel Barton, Political Agent of Kattiawar, proceeds in a few days from Bhownuggur to Palitana, where the marriage of two sons of the Thakore takes place in a short time.

Bibmillah's Tomb.—A dispute had arisen between the G. I. P. Railway and certain Mussulmans regarding a piece of land at Boree Bunder on which is situated the tomb of a Mussulman saint known as Bismillah. It is now reported that the dispute has been settled by the Railway Company paying Rs. 10,000 for the land, leaving the tomb where it is, and providing a separate entrance for the worshippers.

A missile from a window.—On Thursday last, a Parsee, named Burjorjee Toorkey, was standing in the verandah of his house situated in Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, when a large empty bottle was hurled from a window of a house opposite and struck him severely in the head, causing a serious wound. Information was given to the police, who arrested a Parsee supposed to be the offender. Mr. Toorkey intends to proceed against him on his recovery.

Lightning in Bombay.—On Wednesday afternoon last, when frequent claps of thunder were heard and the rain came down with some violence, a Parsee woman, named Cooverbai, was struck by lightning as she stood at a window of her house situated in Vacca Mohla, Chandanwadi. Her back was slightly scorched and the electric fluid cut through the window sill and a portion of the wall near it. At the same time, a buffalo was killed by lightning in a shed close by.

The Dewalee illuminations.—The residents and shopkeepers of Bazar Gate Street and one or two other places, as a mark of sympathy for Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, on account of the death of his eldest son, did not light their houses and shops on Wednesday and Thursday night last as they do during the Dewalee holidays every year. The illuminations were, however, made yesterday and will be continued to-day and to-morrow. They are very inferior to what we have been accustomed to see in former years.

Funeral of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit.—The funeral of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit took place on Thursday morning last from Mr. Dinshaw Petit's bungalow, Malabar Hill, where a very large number of Parsees as well as some Hindoos and Europeans were present. One striking feature of the funeral was, that a string of handsomely equipped at the different malls of which the deceased was secretary and treasurer, lined the entire road from Mr. Dinshaw's bungalow up to the steps leading to the compound of the Towers of Silence, thus showing the last token of respect for the deceased.

The recent Surat trial.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Sammachar* says that Mr. Branson's bill for fees as counsel for Government in the recent case against the Surat editors, amounting to Rs. 10,400, about the payment of which some difficulty had arisen, will be paid in a day or two. Government have, it is said, asked for an explanation from the Surat authorities for proceeding with a case that was so weak, when the reply was, that they acted upon information which appeared to be reliable, and which was given by some vakils and other respectable citizens of Surat. The correspondence on this subject has not yet closed. The total cost of the prosecution is said to amount to Rs. 20,000, and that of the defence to Rs. 45,000.—The *Jam-e-Jamshed* publishes a somewhat contradictory report, saying that Government have declined to sanction the payment of Mr. Branson's bill, but in some severe notice of the action of the Surat authorities ; that the bill is therefore to be paid out of the Surat municipal fund which will be in defiance of right and equity in doing so.

The Bombay Mechanics' Building Company.—An annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was advertised to be held on Thursday last at the branch office, 4 Hammam Street, Fort, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 1st August 1878 ; of declaring a dividend ; electing a director and auditors, &c. The interest taken in the affairs of the Company by the shareholders was evinced by the number of those present—only half a dozen attended while ten were required to form a *quorum*. Dr. Thomas Blayney, who was in the chair, said that as there was no probability of getting a quorum that day, he thought they should proceed to transact such business, as the law allowed them. He said that by the Act a dividend could be declared at that meeting, and therefore, in accordance with the recommendation of the Directors and the Press, and after having carefully watched the effect of the enactment on the Vernacular Press of India, I have arrived, independently, at a conclusion similar to that at which the Hon'ble the Mover has arrived, namely, that however much we may regret the enactment, we have no reason for the present to regret that it was passed. My Lord, all the able speakers who, in the House of Commons disapproved of, or denounced the proceedings of this Council, laboured under one signal disability—they knew nothing about India."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot.—This is not quiet correct. One of the speakers at all events, Sir George Campbell, knew something about India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thornton.—I said "*able* speakers" (laughter). None of the able speakers knew anything about India. But I venture to express the opinion that the difference between India and England constitutes the entire justification, the entire *raison d'être* of the measure under criticism (hear, hear). My Lord having passed 20 years of my life in the midst of the people of the provinces of India, sometimes in a judicial, sometimes in an executive, capacity, and latterly as Secretary to the Administration, I may perhaps without arrogance lay claim to some acquaintance with the character and feelings of its population. Well, the general result of my somewhat protracted experience is, that I know that the mass of the population of the Punjab is exceedingly well affected towards the British Government. Of course it would be absurd to expect from an alien and conquered race the intense devotion which an Englishmen feels towards his Sovereign, or a Rajpoot towards his hereditary chief. Still there can be no question that the people of the Punjab are as well affected to the British Government as an alien and conquered race can be. But while I know this to be the case, I know also that the mass of the population is exceedingly simple, exceedingly credulous, and, especially in the time of religious or political excitement, easily mislead and agitated by the absurdest statements in the native newspapers. Such my Lords are the general impression I have formed after some years' residence in India, but I am well aware that no mere statement of personal impressions, however carefully, however deliberately those impressions may have been formed, will have the slightest influence on the opinion of the public, unless their correctness is supported by facts of illustrations. I propose, therefore, to take up the time of the Council (but not, I trust, unprofitably) by citing a few facts in support of my opinion, facts which may possibly enable the public to gather some idea of the exceeding credulity and childish simplicity of a Punjab newspaper audience. The first of instance I will bring to the notice of the Council occurred some years ago, in the year 1861 or thereabouts. In or about that time a paragraph appeared in a vernacular newspaper to the effect that it was believed to be the intention of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to issue a proclamation ordaining that, within a certain period, every male inhabitant of India should procure for himself and wear that species of European habiliment designated in colloquial language, *a chimney pot* (laughter), and that any person failing within the period prescribed to comply with the provisions of the ordinance would be liable to the pains and penalties of the Indian Penal Code. My Lord, it will hardly be believed, but it is a fact that this absurd statement caused no small stir amongst the population of the Punjab. The second instance with which I will trouble the Council is of more recent date, but affords I regret to say, no indication of diminution in the credulous simplicity of the Punjabi. Two or three years ago the General commanding the Lahore division, who had been giving his attention to the important subject of transporting artillery and military stores by railway, wished to test the efficiency of his arrangements by taking, one morning, a battery of artillery and its accompaniments by railway from Lahore to the neighbouring city of Amritsar. Well, the intention of the General commanding at Lahore was communicated to the local English newspaper. My Lord, this newspaper, whatever may be its merits, and I doubt not they are great and numerous, is not usually addicted to pleasantry or humour of any sort (laughter) ; but on this occasion the Lahore journal for once belied its character, and unfortunately perpetrated a joke [laughter]. It announced the intention of the military authorities by saying that "the General commanding the Lahore division intended next day to take the city of Amritsar by storm." This terrible announcement appeared, literally translated, in the vernacular newspapers, and so reached the ears of the people of Amritsar. And what did the citizens of that great city do ? Well, I will tell your Lordship what they did *not* do. They did not take the matter as a joke at all (laughter). They were filled with consternation ; shops were closed ; business was suspended ; and the public mind was much agitated, until assured by the civil authorities that the General commanding the Lahore division had no serious intention of blowing the city of Amritsar about the ears of its peaceful citizens (laughter). Many other instances of similar credulity might be adduced, but I will confine myself with one other illustration—an illustration intended to give the public some idea of the stage of mental development at which the mass of our population has arrived. I will read, then, to the Council, the substance of an article —a leading article—which appeared a few weeks ago in the columns of a vernacular newspaper published in a city which aspires to be the most advanced and the most intelligent of all the cities under the administration of my Hon'ble friend upon the left, Mr. Egerton—I mean the city of Delhi. In that city is published a vernacular newspaper which goes by the name of the *Nirir-i-Darakshan* or "Bright Sun." In the pages of this brilliant periodical there appeared, in the month of July last, an article, the object of which is to prove the race identity between the Hindu and the Englishman. This proposition, my Lord, is supported, is seriously supported, by the following arguments :—

Argument the first.—There is a tribe of people in Europe called the Dutch. *Daksha* is the name of one of the sons of Brahma (laughter).

Argument the second.—In the Urdu language *Khatrin* means a woman of the *Khatri* caste. One of the wives of King Henry the 8th of England was called *Katherine* (loud laughter).

Argument the third.—Both Englishmen and Hindus bathe daily (continued laughter).

Argument the fourth.—Both Englishmen and Hindus eat pork. *Barah*, or *the hog*, is the name of an incarnation of Vishnu, and *Bacon* is a common name in England (much laughter).

Argument the fifth.—English women and Hindu women wear petticoats (great laughter).

And now comes an argument which our author evidently considers of all the most telling (hear) the clincher. It is as follows :—Some Hindus wear the Brahminical thread. Englishmen wear braces (much laughter).

My Lord, the audience which believed the newspaper hoaxes of 1861 and 1875, the audience to which the double distilled rubbish I have just quoted is seriously addressed, is the population we had in view, at any rate it is the population I had in view, when we passed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 (hear, hear). Few will, I think, deny that a population such as this requires to be specially protected from seditious and inflammatory statements in the native newspapers (hear hear).

## AN EDITOR TOMAHAWKED FROM THE PULPIT.

(*Cochin Argus*, Oct. 19.)

Roman Catholics in this town are pretty well accustomed to the thunders which are occasionally hurled from the pulpit by the reverend Vicar of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, but very few of the congregation of that Church, we think, have witnessed an explosion of priestly indignation, similar to that which occurred during evening service on Sunday last, the 14th instant. In the previous evening's issue of the *Cochin Argus* appeared a paragraph, headed "Denied a grave," in which we expressed our opinion, that neither was the priest justified in refusing a grave to the deceased, nor the Magistrate in declining to interfere. We were not so hypocritical as to conceal what we honestly thought of the conduct of the priest and the Magistrate, and we were gratified to receive expressions of opinion from all sides from respectable, intelligent Roman Catholics, that whatever the deceased's faults might have been, he was entitled to a grave in the Roman Catholic cemetery. But the reverend Vicar of the Church of St. Francis Xavier was not satisfied. The soul of that righteous man was vexed, because we had the temerity to say that the grave was refused because he was a poor man and a native, who had no one to enforce his legal right to be buried in the Catholic cemetery and his reverence resorted to the extraordinary step of replying to our remarks from the pulpit. Had he confined his remarks to the subject matter of our paragraph, neither we, nor the Catholics present, would have had reason to complain, nor would we have had cause to notice his sermon in the terms we are now constrained to do. For once, the reverend gentleman seems to have forgotten that rhetoric is the art of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance, and although, about one half of the sermon was as excellent as the preacher's sermons usually are, the remainder was simply a vituperative oration. For nearly half an hour, the Editor of this journal had to listen to a string of insulting epithets, imprecations, and objurgations without being able to say a word in defence, and it was only the cool audacity of the priest and the amusingly odd position in which he was placed, that prevented his leaving his seat and promenading about the church premises until the pious indignation of the priest had evaporated in itself. Only fancy, gentle reader, to be subjected to a moral vivisection of this sort, can realize our situation on that memorable Sunday evening, but on the whole, we must say that we *were* considerably amused. The sermon was in the Portuguese language ; it professed to be based on a passage in the day's Gospel, and it was evident from the very beginning, from the expressions used and the attitude assumed by the preacher, that something was brewing, in same manner as preliminary flashes of lightning presage the coming storm. Discoursing about the fear of God, the preacher admirably managed to bring the "Grave" question to the fore. He said that it was necessary now to notice some erroneous statements which had appeared in a local journal, which, for some time past, has been publishing all sorts of scandals and lies regarding priests, as well as criticisms on the rites of the Church and the doings of the ecclesiastical authorities. The statements in the paragraph the preacher denounced as false,—malignant, and impudent lies and he said that deemed it his duty to say this. He solemnly warned the writer of the paragraph and others who are of his way of thinking, against critiicising the doings of priests, and reminded them of the old saying, *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*. All the above and a great deal more was said, and at certain times the preacher got up, red in the face, and emphasized certain expressions by vigorous blows on the sanctuary rails. We should imagine that a man of any religious principle or devotional feeling would shrink from the language we have quoted above, and that no provocation, whether imaginary or otherwise, would ever reconcile him to such violation of his own reverential feelings.

Our self-respect and our love of truth demand that we should say that we have had some experience of the practical mal working of the Catholic Church in these parts, and we ought to know something true of the failings of the Roman Catholic priesthood, some of whom have failings of a most serious nature, which out of sheer charity we fail to particularise here. Our plain Christian candour is, of course, according to their views contrary to piety, by which they understand to mean, that the faithful must love and honor the church in their fashion from fear of hell fire, and carry veiling, which is, never to expose its weak points, denounce its faults, or exhibit their mischievous or ruinous results. In the opinion of the clergy, matters of the kind we have touched upon should be carefully and *piously* hushed up or only apologetically referred to. The absence of such a disposition in us or any one else, was the reverend preacher of last Sunday would, of course, visit with the reproach of impiety.

# EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

## THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

### LITERATURE AND THE STAGE.

(*Stardard's Correspondent.*)

Sheffield, Thursday, Oct. 3.

The first discussion to-day at the Albert Hall, under the presidency of the Archbishop of York, was "On the attitude of the Church towards Popular Literature and Recreation."

The first paper was by the Rev. Chas. Bullock. He denounced the present state of the theatre, the atmosphere of which was highly demoralising, and quoted the newspaper accounts of certain performances in the Haymarket as so bad that no virtuous woman could witness them. Reform of the theatre could not be effected, as some had suggested, by the clergy attending the performances. The absence of the clergy was a much better corrective as a protest. He strongly condemned recent attempts to introduce sacred subjects on the stage, as was the case a year ago at the Polytechnic. Parodies of divine truth certainly ought not to be placed amongst other attractions. He, however, did not wish to put down all popular amusements. It would be a sad thing for "Merry England" if ever it could be said of her 'The mirth of the land is gone.' He suggested as an addition to the other Church societies the formation of a Recreation Society, to promote all healthful and harmless amusements and recommended his brother clergymen to preach often on the subject of recreations. With regard to literature he should like to see an Ephesian bonfire in every parish, and mentioned that a friend of his was raising a subscription for a lowpriced edition of the work of Thomas Cooper "On the Existence." A book which working men could understand (cheers), and it was intended to present a copy to every reading-room in the land.

The Rev. Harry Jones, rector of St. George's in the East, Dublin, confined his remarks to the cheap literature chiefly supported by boys who had been taught in elementary schools. It was a literature which had achieved for itself the character of being flimsy, sensational, and frequently mischievous. Its sale was enormous, and it it did not represent proportionate influence it certainly measured and exhibited such appetite for reading as was felt by immense masses of the population, especially in towns. It was not altogether the bad ones that some people supposed. Of course he accepted directly inspired publications which were secretly printed and disseminated, and which found depraved purchasers in every class. To the highly-spiced halfpenny fiction, however, they would mostly find virtue triumphant—the wicked early came to a bad end. He very strongly pressed upon the religious publishing societies to improve their cheap literature to make their stories more to the taste of the young, to make them sound and good, but to eliminate the goody element.

The Earl of Mulgrave defended the drama. The stage, he said, had two voices appealing to human life and to the human heart—tragedy and comedy. By one, elevating sentiments were instilled, the tenderest emotions evoked and men and women were braced up to play nobler parts in the great drama of everyday life. By the other, that which was bad, or mean, or despicable was held up to scorn and contempt. Whether for good or evil the theatre was one of the most powerful agencies in existence, and he claimed for it the sympathy of the Church. It was easy to blame the actor for the abuses of his profession. But what had been done by the Church to foster in his heart the love of God ? Nothing. On the contrary, the Church, in her councils, from her pulpits, in the writings of her clergy, had denounced the theatre. Nothing had been done for its moral reform. This led him to speak of a society lately organised in Manchester for dramatic reform and amongst the vice presidents of which were two bishops of the Church of England (cheers).

The Rev. Boyd Carpenter, of St. James's, Holloway, London, expressed a fear that in the present age, with so much work and competition, middle-class men seldom read for, if they did, it was the lightest reading they could get. In fact, they were in danger of being "drudged into mental imbecility." He suggested as a remedy the institution of conversational meetings on subjects not religious, which had been tried and found to be successful.

The Rev. G. Everard, of Wolverhampton, said that when a young man in business in Manchester he went first to a theatre, and found it so attractive that he discovered that he must either give up the theatre or give up Christ. He drew attention to the fact that amongst popular recreations none were more dangerous or more destructive than the racecourse and the betting-book.

The Rev. Brownlow Maitland said that he never went to a theatre or a ball, or indulged in any so-called recreations. He was like the late Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, who said that "This life was not long enough to waste in trifles" (laughter). His predilections were rather in favour of certain narrow views which once largely pervaded the Church, as to amusements. But experience and age had forced upon him irresistibly the conviction that true relation of Christianity to the world was not that of a little flock, but to elevate it into the brotherhood of Christ. It was wrong, then, to judge others who may be of a different temperament by our own rule. If any one found that such recreations made prayer and the Word of God less precious to him, let him draw the line hard and fast for himself, and be charitable in his judgment of others.

The Bishop of Manchester, who, when rising, was loudly cheered, said—My Lord Archbishop,—I need not say that I feel the very profoundest interest in this great social question. The way in which the question has been discussed and has been received, the temper of almost every writer and speaker, and the temper in which all that has been said or written has been received by this assembly, has been to me a great refreshment. It has been almost like the sensation of a breezy day by the seaside, which I do not get quite so often as I could wish (a laugh). I mean that our Christianity this morning seems to have become more human and more reasonable (hear, hear). I hold that those are the only conditions on which Christianity can be put forth as a working power in the world. I do thank from my very heart Mr. Brownlow Maitland for his admirable paper on the great fundamntal principle by which this subjecthould be approached. He did nothing more than expound those great words of the Apostle Paul in which he tells us, "All things were lawful for me, but not all things are expedient." Come, life as well as death, Heaven and the world," and we are now living in the world. Although I should be the last to recommend that Christianity should take for its standard of action the world, still I think Christianity and the Church must recognise the phenomena and the actual instincts and appetites of the human beings with whom it has to deal. Though I should be the last to recommend my own Church as the model for fashion, I could not deny—the principle of the depravity of human nature, still to prevent me from sinking wholly into depair, and letting my hands go down by my side, I rejoice to believe—and I do not recognise that either my Bible or my experience of life justifies me in such belief—that even the divine image in which I was made, and in which man was made, is still more deeply impressed upon human nature than the mark of the beast, and that human nature does not naturally prefer what is base and sensual and vicious to what is pure and good. I shall confine myself as briefly as I can to some of the topics that have been brought before us to-day. I confess that for the moment my breath was almost taken from me by that somewhat tremendous utterance which fell from one of the speakers, who told us that he felt that either the theatre must be abandoned or Christ must be lost. But Mr. Brownlow Maitland added the necessary exegesis to the sentence, and when he told us that every man must look at this question from his own point of view, and answer for his own spiritual life, as it were, I felt relieved. Well, it is simply a question of finance, and I do not think that point is always borne in mind as it should be. A lady wrote to me recently on the subject of the pantomime. You will remember that the directors stated that but for the remuneration of the pantomime they would not be able to put such plays as *Richard III.* and *Henry VIII.* on the stage at all. Now, the lady wrote to me and said : "What am I to do ? My children come home at Christmas. They expect some entertainment. I take them to the theatre, as most natural and the obvious, to see the pantomime, and they enjoy it. The last two or three years the stage managers have introduced into the pantomime a ballet, and," she added "I am asked to sit in my place and allow my daughters to see the ballet" (cheers). She said "What would you have me do ?" I am afraid I am not very good at advising, and some people would say my advice was impracticable. But as far as I could give it my advice was this : "My dear friends, if you would only influence your friends, and persuade them to influence all that they can influence, just to stay away from the pantomime for a single week until the objectionable ballet—if it be objectionable—is withdrawn, I think the evil you complain of would be cured" (cheers). The reason why these objectionable features exist is this that we patronise the very things which in our punctillious and professional moods we condemn. It may be true there are many clergymen who would denounce the theatre, and yet have not sufficient influence in their own households to prevent their wives, sons, and daughters from going there. Then what we have to deal with first is the hollowness of society on this matter (cheers). The heart of society is unsound on the question (applause). There are platform utterances very different from the practical maxims on which we act. I remember very well, in my own classical readings, that the satirist Juvenal, who lived in the period of the greatest decadence of society at Rome, describes the demoralising influence on some pure provincial coming from some distant province to Rome to pass the season there ; and there is one memorable line, which I shall never forget, which occurs in the description in which he describes how, having gone through all this round of dissipation and meretricious attractions which the great capital presents, they go back to their homes which *sine pyre et stoa refervunt Arcadica* (a laugh), put into local English, may mean, "and thus they bring back to Sheffield the manners of Cremorne" (laughter). And you, my friends, who represent what may be called, perhaps, the upper stratum of middle-class society in England, are to a great extent responsible for this. Many of you here in Sheffield go to London for what is called the London season, and you have not the slightest scruple in including as many nights at the theatre in the fortnight or the month that you spend there as you possibly can. Now, then, that you have no right to declaim against the theatre till you have by some definite act of your own tried to amend it (cheers). I do not believe that actors or playwrights wish to be corrupt the age ; but they are obliged by the necessities of their position to conform more or less to the demands of the age. They meet that demand by a supply, and those who create demand are those who are supplied. Therefore, I would just say this—we have perhaps this morning thought I must accept M

## NOTICES.

*For Sale at this Office,*

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 35 pp.
PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

THE GREATEST LUXURY
In a hot Climate,
PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP,
Pure—Fragrant—Durable—The BEST for Toilet—Nursery—Shaving.
Recommended in the Journal of Cutaneous Medicine, by the Editor,
MR. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., as "the most refreshing and agreeable balm for the Skin," used by the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES and their Children.
Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAME TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns:
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
87, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

[COPYRIGHT.]
SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.
DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.
Trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE.
DISCOVERED and SO NAMED, A.D., 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.
Pleasant to the Taste—Nature's Brain and Nerve Invigorator.
The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Functional Derangements, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.
PHOSPHODYNE
Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.
In Large Bottles at 4s. 6d. each.
DR. ROBERT D. LALOR, BAY HOUSE,
32, Gaisford Street, London, N.W.
The Sole Proprietor and Originator of PHOSPHODYNE.

BASE PIRACY.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being advertised in the Newspapers of India and the Colonies, (but dare not be sold in England,) and also the Piracy of DR. LALOR'S PROPHYLUS (published A.D. 1864), and four of his TESTIMONIALS, the dates of which have been altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870; (copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus) sent post free). The genuine PHOSPHODYNE bears the Christian, Surname, and Address as above; also a Registered Trade Mark, to copy which is Felony.
The name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the glass of each bottle, and is manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are cautioned that Legal proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.
Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency:—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'SHAUGHNESSY, Bangalore; LEEWELLYN & Co., Shanghai; and all Medicine Vendors.

THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
OCTOBER 1878.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
*Indian Postage, ½ Anna.*
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Boats round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga-Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Allahabad to Secunderabad and back.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wadwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Moolten and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nellahorry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconam to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
Goalundo to Chitpur and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Burrachee to Kotree and back.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Bhigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badhan & Co.; Addition and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhowanee.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)" Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Rossabhoy.
Jabbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, 8, Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.; Gants Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Saidapet.
Ootacamund.....Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad.....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collectingso much correct information.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. J. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase Demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*
*Remittances* in full MUST accompany Instructions.
*Current* and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

## NOTICES.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES,
Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission, sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

*For Sale,*
THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.
THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the "Indian Printing Press, Girgaum," in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.
PRICE RS. 2.
Copies can be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, or at the "INDIAN PRINTING PRESS," No. 164, Girgaum.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Kuljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agent,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.
Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.
Bombay, 27th September 1878.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. Near and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.
Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sooraba Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR-CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS.
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION AGAINST SUNSTROKE.
To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters, and Wholesale only of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.
Beware of Useless Imitations.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH
BY TAKING
HOCKING'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative*, according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and the other ordinary ailments of life. Manufactured only by Hocking Wilson and Co., 38, Duke St., Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS.
BOMBAY: MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.
CALCUTTA: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.
ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., KEPT in STOCK of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.
Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.
Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

NOTICE.
MALIGNANT CHOLERA.
AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are in *statu quo*.
My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents*. It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders *must* be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.
ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.
*Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body at once.*
No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.
SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.
Address "GALEN,"
*Umballa.*

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
*Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.*
PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

ENGLISH GOODS.
Via SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
ESTABLISHED 1843.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.
Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.
Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.
Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London, to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co. Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspapers, Calcutta.

HOMEWARD BOUND.
ASQUITH AND LORD
RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Gentlemen homeward bound to their stock of useful articles for the journey, a few of which they enumerate below.

PRICE LIST.

| | | Cash Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blue Serge or India Tweed Suits for General Wear during the Voyage... | | 30 0 | 34 0 |
| Sleeping Suits and for Early Morning Deck Wear..... | From | 10 0 | 11 8 |
| | To | 18 0 | 21 0 |
| Long Cloth Shirts, Very Strong..... | Six | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| Do. do. Linen Fronts &c. ..... | ,, | 28 0 | 31 0 |
| Do. do. Collars on ..... | ,, | 31 0 | 34 0 |
| Oxford Cloth (the genuine) do. ..... | ,, | 36 0 | 40 0 |
| Coloured French Cambric, Collars on ..... | ,, | 30 0 | 33 0 |
| Best Wool Flannel Shirts ..... | Each | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| Do. Silk and Wool do. ..... | ,, | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| Warm Knit Jackets ..... | | 10 8 | 12 0 |
| Do. Mufflers ..... | | 2 0 | 2 8 |
| Canvas Bags for Soiled Linen..... | | 5 12 | 6 8 |
| Deck Chairs, all kinds and all Prices ..... | | | |
| English Feather and Horsehair Pillows ..... | Each | 7 8 | 8 8 |
| India Cotton Do. ..... | ,, | 2 8 | 2 12 |
| Courier Bags, Leather and Canvas..... | From | 9 8 | 11 0 |
| Canvas Shoes (Superior) ..... | Per pair. | 7 8 | 9 0 |
| Sponges and Sponge Bags, all prices..... | From | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Leather Purses and Sovereign Boxes ..... | | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| Marine Soap, a luxury in a Sea Bath..... | Per Box. | 1 4 | 1 12 |

Eau de Cologne, Perfumes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Hair and Nail Brushes, Rug Straps, Travelling Caps, and every requisite for a long journey.
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS. JEWELLERS. OPTICIANS.
AND ENGRAVERS.
5, HUMMUM STREET, AND 1, EAST STREET,
BOMBAY. POONA.
BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.
GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.
N. B.—We manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.
The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.
Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.
LADIES' SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.
GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.
In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.
In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.
Every Watch is guaranteed.
Gold Repeating Watches striking hours and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.
REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
C. MARCKS & CO.

CLOSING OF THEIR POONA BRANCH.
MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
From this date all orders should be addressed to their
Bombay House.
12th October, 1878.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BEG to draw the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of LADIES, and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, comprising 132 descriptions, which being all made at their own Manufactory permits them to offer them to the public at much cheaper rates than other firms, who obtain them through Agencies.
Twelve years' experience of the climate has assisted them in making Watches most adapted and suitable for India.
From their large stock they specially recommend the following —
THEIR Rs. 50 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in either open face, half hunting, or hunting case, in sizes to suit either Ladies or Gentlemen.
THEIR Rs. 75 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in extra strong and durable case, with Gold hinges, compensation balance, and hair spring Breguet.
THEIR Rs. 110 SILVER KEYLESS WATCH, in beautifully finished case, with Gold hinges and Gold winding nut.
The above Watches can also be had in Gold cases, either open face, half hunting or hunting, at Rs. 150, 200, and 250, respectively.
THEIR Rs. 40 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, Patent Lever Escapement
THEIR Rs. 60 FINE SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do.
THEIR Rs. 60 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do. Extra large size.
These Watches are guaranteed good Time-keepers; strong and serviceably made to suit the roughest work, being specially adapted for Railway employés.
The excellence of all the above Watches has been universally recognised and approved of, and our sales of them increase from year to year.
F. L & Co. also beg to draw attention to their large stock of cheap Silver Watches in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, Patent Lever Escapement, all excellent time-keepers, guaranteed for one year, at Rs, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, and 45.
German Silver Keyless Watches, known as Soldiers' Watches, at Rs. 18, 20, 22, and 25.
Further details can be seen in our Catalogue, sent post free on application to all parts of India.
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

## NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S
(BREAKFAST)
COCOA.
"By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*The Civil Service Gazette.*
Sold only in Packets labelled
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street London, prepare
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Supplied to the Royal Families Of England and Russia.
To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.
THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
Most digestible. Contains the Highest amount of nourishment In the most convenient form.
MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle.
Sweet and wholesome in itself. Entirely free from Beet-root Sugar.
The best of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods
THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
More closely resembles Healthy Mothers' Milk Than any other kind of Food.
A THOROUGHLY COOKED FOOD,
Always ready for use. Saving Mothers and Nurses Much time and trouble.
THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
Contains all the elements Necessary for the Growth, Health and Vigour of the Child.
SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and sold by all Chemists.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT'S BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calf Elastic Walking Boots | Superior in style and quality we excellent in quality 35s. 25s. | Finest quality we can produce |
| Patent Elastic Dress Boots | | |
| Barade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf | | |
| Palmoral Boots | | |
| Button Boots | | |

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.
LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Excellent quality, much approved..... | 18s. 6d. |
| Very superior..... | 21s. 0d. |
| Finest possible quality ..... | 25s. 0d. |
| Saffetee, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots.....5s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. | |
| Ditto ditto, with French heels.....7s. 0d. and 9s. 4d. | |
| Grey Linen Slippers'..... | 3s. 6d. |

(REGISTERED)
HYGEIA BOOTS.
A LADY'S WALKING BOOT,
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.
Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. & B are making Children's boots on the same principle.
A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide or the size and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a foot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.
Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure; it is asserted by those who take a little daily in accordance with the instructions given, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London, Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London, Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co., Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1878.
PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.
HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION.
CONTENTS.

View of the Queen's Statue.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1878.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1878. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Trains from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa*.
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Bhigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
CONTENTS.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Land Revenue Department.
Judicial Department.
Registration Department.
Educational Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Customs Department.
General Post Office.
Telegraph Department.
Municipality of Bombay.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

## INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ANNUAL INCOME, 1877..... | £1,563,162 |
| FIRE RESERVE ..... | £1,150,000 |
| LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE.... | £2,885,967 |
| TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS ..... | £5,814,967 |

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.
IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled, and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to Insurers.
For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the undermentioned.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
*ESTABLISHED* 1825.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW.
UPWARDS OF Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.
ANNUAL REVENUE £700,000.
INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

## NOTICES.

*For Sale at this Office,*
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.
*For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,*
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1873. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive rights of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to push their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number